CENTRAL LINCOLNSHIRE

# Local Plan

**Adopted**
**April 2023**

Central Lincolnshire
LOCAL PLAN

**Decommissioning renewable energy infrastructure**
Permitted proposals will be subject to a condition that will require the submission of an End of Life Removal Scheme within one year of the facility becoming non-operational, and the implementation of such a scheme within one year of the scheme being approved. Such a scheme should demonstrate how any biodiversity net gain that has arisen on the site will be protected or enhanced further, and how the materials to be removed would, to a practical degree, be re-used or recycled.

**Protecting Renewable Energy Infrastructure**

3.3.18. In addition to supporting the development of new renewable and low carbon energy schemes and installations, it is also important to protect existing schemes and installations, to ensure that their benefits to the environment and users (e.g., reduced heating bills) continue. Policy S15 therefore aims to safeguard such instalments.

**Policy S15: Protecting Renewable Energy Infrastructure**

Development should not significantly harm:

a) the technical performance of any existing or approved renewable energy generation facility;
b) the potential for optimisation of strategic renewable energy installations;
c) the availability of the resource, where the operation is dependent on uninterrupted flow of energy to the installation.

**Wider Energy Infrastructure**

3.3.19. In order to support a move to a zero carbon Central Lincolnshire there is a need to move away from fossil fuels (gas, petrol, diesel, oil) towards low carbon alternatives and this transition needs to take place with increasing momentum in order to stay within identified carbon saving targets. The key implication of the move towards low carbon energy will be the increasing demand for electricity – demand for electrical energy is forecast to increase by 165% in Central Lincolnshire over the next 30 years. As a result, the infrastructure around energy, and in particular electrical infrastructure, will need to adapt and change to accommodate the increased need for the management and storage of electricity. Energy storage including battery storage, consideration of existing and new electricity sub-stations and energy strategies for large developments are required to help support the future energy infrastructure needs for Central Lincolnshire.

**Policy S16: Wider Energy Infrastructure**

The Joint Committee is committed to supporting the transition to net zero carbon future and, in doing so, recognises and supports, in principle, the need for significant investment in new and upgraded energy infrastructure.

Where planning permission is needed from a Central Lincolnshire authority, support will be given to proposals which are necessary for, or form part of, the transition to a net zero carbon sub-region, which could include: energy storage facilities (such as battery storage or thermal storage); and upgraded or new electricity facilities (such as transmission facilities, sub-stations or other electricity infrastructure.

However, any such proposals should take all reasonable opportunities to mitigate any harm arising from such proposals, and take care to select not only appropriate locations for such facilities, but also design solutions (see Policy S53) which minimises harm arising.

## 3.4. Theme 3 – Carbon Sinks

3.4.1. Peat and peat soil are increasingly being recognised as major carbon storage resources and when these are damaged or lost they can become a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. Less than 1% of England's deep peat has been identified as undamaged, with almost a quarter being under cultivation. As a result, countries are being encouraged to include peatland restoration as part of their commitments to global international agreements such as the Paris Agreement on climate change. As well as storing carbon, peat also provides important habitats for biodiversity and increasingly plays a major role in managing flood risk as part of natural flood management processes.

3.4.2. In Central Lincolnshire, existing peatland is classed as fen peat which has been identified and mapped and can be mainly found in low lying areas adjacent to waterways including near Gainsborough, Lincoln, North Kelsey and Sleaford. Although they make up a relatively small area of Central Lincolnshire they should be protected, preserved and enhanced wherever possible to ensure they continue to store carbon. The extent of peat soils in Central Lincolnshire, identified from geology and soils mapping by the British Geological Survey and Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, can be seen in the maps in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan: Climate Change Evidence Base Task L – Peat Soil Mapping (documents CLC011 and CLC012 in the local plan evidence base).

3.4.3. Carbon sequestration is the long-term removal, capture, or sequestration of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to slow or reverse atmospheric carbon dioxide and to mitigate or reverse climate change. Carbon dioxide is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical, and physical processes. These changes can be accelerated or decelerated through changes in land use. For example, land currently used for non-crop purposes (such as trees or grasslands) which is lost to other uses (such as development or intensive agriculture) can reduce or even stop carbon sequestration from happening on that land. Likewise, land which has no material carbon sequestration currently occurring can be converted, via alternative land use, to one which commences carbon sequestration. Overall, we need to protect land which has a role of positive carbon sequestration, and where possible create additional land fulfilling that function.

**Policy S17: Carbon Sinks**

Existing carbon sinks, such as peat soils, must be protected, and where opportunities exist they should be enhanced in order to continue to act as a carbon sink.

Where development is proposed on land containing peat soils or other identified carbon sinks, including woodland, trees and scrub; open habitats and farmland; blanket bogs, raised bogs and fens; and rivers, lakes and wetland habitats*, the applicant must submit a proportionate evaluation of the impact of the proposal on either the peat soil's carbon content or any other form of identified carbon sink as relevant and in all cases an appropriate management plan must be submitted.